

# Longacre's Ledger

The Journal of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collector's Society

Vol. 14.2; Issue #60

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June 2004



1906 Indian Cent Struck on Gold Planchet !

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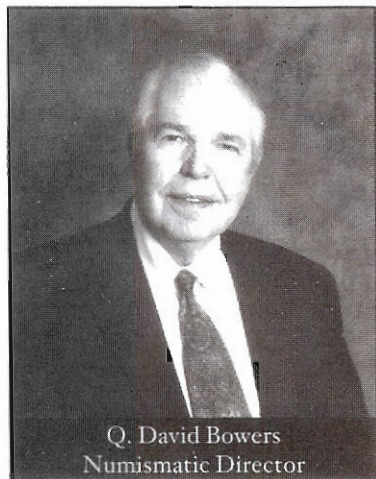
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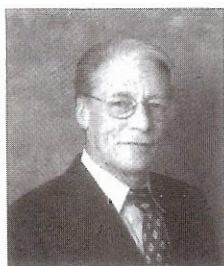
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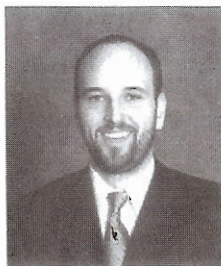
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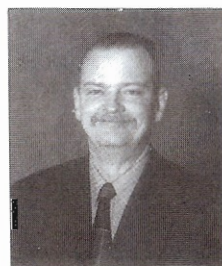
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# The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors Society

Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to  
James B. Longacre (1794-1869), with emphasis on his work as  
Chief Engraver of the Mint (1844 -1869) with a primary focus on his  
Flying Eagle and Indian Cent coinage.

*Founded 1991*

## Club Officers

President .....	Chris Pilliod	pilliod@enter.net
Vice President .....	Tim Cartwright	tcartwright@floratine.com
Secretary .....	Sheldon Freed	marsfreed@juno.com
Treasurer .....	Vern Sebby	melva6906@prairienet.com
State Representatives Chairman .....	W.O. Walker	worian@aol.com
Editor .....	Frank Leone	FLRC@aol.com
Web Master .....	Paul Houck	pth77@optonline.net

## State Representatives

*The following individuals have indicated their willingness to help promote the club and it's activities in their state.*

### NOTICE TO ALL STATE REPRESENTATIVES:

**please forward your E-Mail address to The Editor immediately.**

Alaska .....	Robert L. Hall	Rlhprince@aol.com	North Carolina .....	Bob Pedolskey	bob_pedolsky@hotmail.com
Arizona .....	Rick Snow	Rick@indiancent.com	New York .....	W.O. Walker	WORIAN@aol.com
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Connecticut .....	Ronald Gammill	Rongammill@aol.com	Oregon .....	Donald Kay	
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Georgia .....	Ronald Cohen		South Carolina .....	Jerry Sajbel	Sajbels@cetlink.com
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Illinois .....	Mark Van Deusen	Mvande7136@aol.com	Virginia .....	Joel Cherry	Jcherry@patriot.net
Indiana .....	David Brody		Washington .....	Kenneth Hill	hilljk@att.net
Iowa .....	Thomas Robertson	tdrobertson1@juno.com	West Virginia .....	John Savio	Indiancent@aol.com
Kansas .....	Mark McWherter	mmcwherter@juno.com			
Kentucky .....	Everett Ramsey	wramsey@commandnet.net			
Louisiana .....	Lynn Ourso	Lourso@iname.com			
Maryland .....	Larry Steve	Lsteve1856@aol.com			
Nebraska .....	Quent Hansen	QuentNCathy@aol.com			

Please help the editor in updating any errors or changes. If you would like to become a state representative (there can be more than one per state) please contact the editor.

**On the cover...1906 Indian Cent struck on a gold planchet intended for the \$2.50 coin. This piece is from the ANR/Stack's "The Medio/Da Costa Gomez Collections" June 23-26 2004 Lot #4097. Despite a bid of over \$80,000, the coin did not sell.**

Image courtesy of Stack's, Inc., New York City

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## Submission guidelines

If you have a substantive article you would like to contribute, please follow these guidelines:

- ✓ If you have internet access, you can send text to the editor's E-mail address below. Unformatted text or MS word preferred. Please save images as separate files (JPG or TIF preferred)
- ✓ You may also send files and images on a 3.5" PC-formatted disk or CD-W disk to the Editors address below.
- ✓ Hard copies of the article and pictures may also be included.
- ✓ Images of materials can be made by the editor for use in the Journal. Please include the necessary return postage with the submission.
- ✓ Please feel free to contact the editor if you have any questions.

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## Submission deadlines

Please submit all articles, letters, columns, press releases, advertisements no later than the following dates to assure inclusion.

Issue	Deadline	Issue date
#62 2003 Vol. 14.4 .....	November 22, 2004	December 2004
#63 2004 Vol. 15.1 .....	February 15, 2004	March 2005

***Please forward all articles. Your participation in the content of the Ledger will keep our Club strong !  
Feel free to write your Editor for help with photography if needed.***

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## Editor

Frank Leone  
P.O. Box 170  
Glen Oaks, NY 11004

FLRC@AOL.COM



## President's Letter

### Chris Pilliod



This is my eighteenth letter as president. It's been nine years. Nine long years. And at least twice a year I get reminded of it. It was back in 1995 during a business conference on a chilly and windy early evening when I hopped off the L-train near the "loop" in downtown Chicago. I fought the gale reading my map until I located North Clark Street. I got my bearings and high-tailed it straight to Harlan Berk's Coin Shop, more to get out of the biting cold than to enjoy any numismatic experience. Once I arrived I was greeted by my old acquaintance Tom DeLorey, a renowned numismatist with world-class credentials in many series, both US and foreign. He quickly headed to the vault and pulled out a 2x2 and tossed it to me.

"Have you seen this one?"

I studied it and replied, "No, I have not." It was a mid-grade 1865 Indian cent with a nice full cud on the obverse near the date.

"Cuds near the date are rare," I informed him. "The mint was worried about insuring the visual integrity of their product, especially the obverse. So when they noticed an obverse cud, they quickly shut the machine down and retired the die."

We worked out a fair price and after picking out a few other nice coins I headed back outside to brave the darkening skies. "Just write it up in the Ledger... and mention my name," Tom added as I left.

"No problem," I replied, "I'll try to get it in this issue. This month is busy—my son Jackson turns one and I'm sure it will be a busy month."

Jackson will be 11 in January and he is now joined by two younger brothers, and Tom's discovery still has never made it into the Ledger. And so there I was at the ANA in Pittsburgh this August, trepidating slowly towards Harlan Berk's table on the bourse floor, wanting to look at their stock but also preparing myself for the obligatory question, the same one I have unsuccessfully tried to answer twice a year for the last nine years, once at the FUN Show and once at the ANA.

However, this summer I was quick on my feet, and I thought I'd try a pre-emptive strike—they seem to be popular lately. Before he could even ask me I blurted out, "Tom, I promise you, I will get that 1865 into the next issue." And so here it is, finally, after hibernating in my collection for the past decade. A nice 1865 Indian cent with an obverse cud. Obverse cuds are indeed rare on Indian cents and when they do occur are almost always full in nature, as the broken piece falls away from the die, which for the obverse was located in the upper or hammer position.



**1865 Indian Cent cud purchased from Tom DeLorey of Harlan Berk's Coin Shop in 1995.**

Just as soon as I left Tom's table I headed off to our Fly-In Club's ANA meeting, and had a nice attendance at the Club meeting. We opened our meeting by meeting those in attendance. They are as listed below:

John Savio, a collector of premium quality Indian cent business as well as proof issues. John is the owner of one of the most stunning MS67 Indian cents I have laid eyes upon.

Don Rhodes, along with his orange hat from Tennessee.

Rob Johnson of Cornwall NY.

Bob Petersen of St. Louis Park, MN who began collecting after finding an Indian cent in cafeteria change.

Stanley Spurgeoness and his son from Buffalo, NY, a collector of Proof Indians.

Frank Leone of NYC, our new editor.

Rick Snow, Past President of the Club from Eagle Eye Rare Coins in Tucson, Arizona.

Bob Pedolsky, a collector who has re-discovered his love of Indian cents from North Carolina. Bob brought a small group of counterfeit Indian cents he had purchased 30 years ago in the New York City area.

Eric Von Klinger, of *Coin World* note.

Chris Pilliod, current President from Pennsylvania.

Lynn Ourso of Louisiana. Lynn is one of the nicest guys you'll meet in any walk of life.

Willis Shimker of Chicago.

Al Kruezer, a California dealer with Hawaiian shirts.

We missed our friend Ken Hill.

We had a presentation on an interesting shattered die 1863 Indian cent, which you may read in this issue, as well as a membership summary, which Secretary Vern Sebbby writes about in this issue as well. I will mention that we had an unprecedented renewal rate. 78% of those renewals sent out were returned for re-upping. This is the best we have ever done. It was an interesting ANA, but quieter than some in the past. It was especially difficult to find any choice Indians at a decent price. Some of the highlights of the ANA Show included:

\* We handed out close to 100 flyers at the Club table and applications to interested parties

\* Due to a shortage of club table space, we shared a table with our friends from CONECA— a sharp group of very enjoyable folks.

\* Rick Snow purchased from auction an unattributed 1856 Flying Eagle, the rarest 1856 die pair combination.

I have two important announcements to make. First of all I would like to introduce Frank Leone, a club member from New York, as our new editor. I have known Frank since he learned to spell correctly almost ten years ago. Seriously, on behalf of the Club, I would like to welcome Frank, an all-around good-guy who as a very serious collector combines a strong old-fashioned passion for numismatic research with the ability to clearly articulate his point (and I know this first-hand). He has done some writing in the past, including works on the Two Cent piece. Being an IT manager, he also brings us a lot of experience on the software and publishing end of the spectrum. Also on behalf of the Club, I would I would like to thank Rick Snow for all the years of his service as editor and hope he continues to supply much needed materials for market/and auction prices realized. There is no other specialty club that is as fortunate to have the leading authority on its coinage as the editor and contributing writer.

Now we desperately need fresh articles!!! In our renewal survey we found readers really enjoy the "Whattizzit?" column and the personal biography column—how you got started collecting coins, how your interests formed, your favorite coin, etc. Please send your work to Frank at his email or snail mail address:

Fly-In Club Editor

Frank Leone

P.O. Box 170

Glen Oaks, NY 11004

email: flrc@aol.com

Donatons. Finally, I would personally like to thank the following members for their added generosity in offering the club a donation along with their renewal.

Kevin Coyle, Carl Thomas, Jonathan Kern Rare Coins, Michael Motto, Roy Baker, Donald Wedding, James Bowman, John McGeachy, David Perry, Gerry Gerber, Dennis Montini, Rick Alteri, Darrell Wolfe, James Burk, JD Williams, Neil Landers

If you would like to share any thoughts, email address: pilliod@enter.net



# Who Knows?

by Robert Pletta

I am ever amazed at the consistent interest in the Indian Cent series of 1859-1909. Everyone I know collects, has collected or likes to look at nice examples. All possible grades are sought and available. In fact, circulated examples are easy to grade.

The Indian Cents also have a popular design, even if somewhat confused by a name misconception. The obverse was meant to be a representation of Liberty with a bonnet, not an Indian. The whole field of Indian Cent collecting is heading in directions long dominated by the Early American Copper collectors (EAC), who extensively research such areas as varieties, die states, grading and a spate of other subjects.

The EAC publishes a bulletin second to none on a specialty series, but the small cents Indian collectors are gaining accomplishment. New volumes by Snow and Flynn, along with the Fly-In Club's growing and excellent journal, *Longacre's Ledger*, has sparked a flourishing Indian Cent market. The market is still young and new discoveries turn up daily as the field starts to mature. Dealers can't keep up unless it's a specialty. It is very much a cherry picker's market for serious collectors on a pauper's budget. Thrifty collectors can build a basic set in G-VG for less than \$1,500. This excludes the 1864L, one of the 1873 varieties and the 1869/9 listed in the Redbook. Keep in mind the 1877, 1908S and 1909S account for about \$825, or half the cost of the set.

When entering the investment arena, there's a serious jump in price to Fine from 1869 to 1872. The same set in Fine would cost about \$2,250 with only \$1,000 going for the 1877, 1908S and 1909S. Surprisingly, for other grade increases, the jump in prices are not as great. Over several years of following the series, I have yet to see the rarer date coins drop in price. The 1877 is a justifiably rare coin in spite of the fact that the 1909S has a much lower mintage. The 1908S is the third lowest in mintage for the series and downright inexpensive as a rarer date goes. David Bowers points

out in his primer, *United States Copper Coins* that the scarcity of the 1877 was not known until much later.

By 1909, collectors were much more aware of mintmarks and date collecting. Simply, more of the 1908S and 1909S were saved. Such awareness was probably fostered by the publication of Heaton's, *A Treatise on the Coinage of United States Branch Mints* in 1893. It is fair to conclude that, while the 1877 was an unexceptional coin at the time of its minting and not specially treated, many were disregarded. It might also explain why so many poorer examples turn up in estate auction shoeboxes of pennies and such.

Be careful when buying the 1877. It has such a mystique and demand that many AGs parade around as Gs. The coin must have visible rims and complete outlines to be a good. Fines, at least in the rare dates, should probably be third party graded for authentication as counterfeiting is a concern in the key dates of just about any series.

So, why the varied interest? Sure, availability, affordability and a series growing rich in depth all contribute. Maybe, too, Indian Cent collecting has a long, yet modern, tradition. The coin certainly provokes associations of the Civil War, the Wild West, and the waning of the Frontier. Or, maybe it was a coin our mothers, fathers, grandfathers collected as young people. My own interest in coins was prompted late in life by some lowly Liberty "V" nickels found in a tourist shop jar. Only later, upon my Dad's death, did I come into possession of a Washington Quarter set he had gotten together. I still have that set and added the two coins he was missing, the '32D and '32S. I've often wondered whether he collected the Indian Head cents as a boy. Maybe he had touched the Indian Head Cent I now own and am looking at. Who knows?

# “It’s the coin, stupid”

by Ira Davidoff

When I resumed collecting in 1992, I first saw the impact the grading services were having on collecting, and on the coin market. At first, this was touted as a consumer protection measure. Within broad parameters, you knew that the MS 63 you were buying wouldn’t suddenly become an AU58 when you tried to sell. You learned the look of coins certified as MS64RB, MS65RB, MS64RD, MS65RD, and MS66RD, and so forth. If you looked at enough coins, and bought enough mistakes, you learned how to grade. Also, there was a measure of counterfeit protection. And best of all, in the early to mid 1990s, coins were relatively inexpensive. Good taste did not require a dot.com fortune.

At first, I bought PCGS and NGC coins, starting a collection in MS64RB. And I bought ANACS coins when unusual varieties came along. Well, it didn’t take too long before I figured out that MS65RD and then MS66RD coins were much prettier than MS64RB coins. So I acquired a few of those pieces periodically over the years. And what did I notice? That the pieces which were graded MS65RD in the early 1990s often looked like the pieces graded MS66RD by 2000. But the MS66RD pieces rarely got upgraded. Much has been made of grading inflation. A study published a couple of years ago seemed to conclude that the average grade conferred by a grading service had risen by 0.16 point during the previous decade. Recently *Coin World* reported that 7 of the 9 coins in the King of Siam set were now graded higher than their original grade. Other prominent coins have a way of creeping up in grade as well. Why should this be? Is it inevitable? Is there a limit to this process?

My son attends a well known eastern university. Grade inflation is considered a significant issue at most selective eastern colleges. At my son’s college, the average GPA was 3.2 in the early 1990s. Now it is 3.4. Are the students smarter than 10 years ago? Are coins nicer than they were 10 years ago? Grade inflation is not limited to coins. My son’s college convened a high level panel six years ago to figure out what to do about

grade inflation. What happened in the six years since the problem was identified and studied? Of course, grade inflation continued. Now the college is proposing a new system to lower the grading curve back to where it was 10 years ago. Will it work? Will the students or the university be better off?

To give another example, in 1993 the PCGS population guide listed 27 MS64RD, 11 MS65RD, and 0 MS66RD Indian cents for 1890. In 2003, there were 53/39/7 coins reported in the same grades. While certainly there have been resubmissions inflating these numbers, I cannot believe that those 7 MS66RDs all came out of raw collections in the recent decade. No, some of the 11 MS65RDs clearly were upgraded. This comparison would be true no matter which year you choose.

The other observation is that PCGS coins compared to NGC coins in a given mint state grade in the aggregate are much nicer than the spread between PCGS and NGC Indian cents were 10 years ago. This does not imply that one grading service is better at grading, nor that PCGS tends to assign a lower grade to mint state coins, in the aggregate, than does NGC. Is there a difference in grading standards between PCGS and NGC? Or is there another reason?

I think the reason for grade inflation in the coin market is the same as the reason for grade inflation on the ivy league college transcript is the same as the reason for currency inflation since 1940. Everyone feels better if his salary goes up. Every student feels better if his GPA is higher than his freshman GPA, or his father’s GPA. And every collector feels better with a collection of MS66RDs than with a collection of MS65RDs, even if they are the same coins. It is part of the grading services marketing their product to their customers, collectors and dealers. If it went the other way, i.e, each time you send in a coin it was assigned a lower grade, would PCGS get many resubmissions? They would be out of business. So grading inflation is a necessary business strategy for



the grading services to maintain a steady demand for their product. As long as the market assigns value to certified coins over and above raw coins, the grading services must practice a slow rate of grade inflation. This is a rational business strategy. Just like the Federal Reserve, which targets an inflation rate of 1 to 2%, and tries to avoid deflation at all costs.

So why have PCGS Indian cents become relatively so much more valuable, and “nicer” in the aggregate, than NGC coins? Because PCGS has executed a strategy to establish itself as the preferred brand of coin plastic. You might buy Kellogg’s Rice Krispies instead of Safeway generic Crispy Rice cereal, paying 30% more, even though Kellogg’s may be selling crispy rice cereal in bulk to Safeway for Safeway to place its own brand on the cereal. Why do people do that? Well, sometimes a branded product is better. Sometimes it is more fashionable. Sometimes you trust its quality and consistency more than the unknown alternative. But sometimes, branding is an illusion. It is no more than the result of a successful corporate marketing strategy to induce customers to believe that not only is that brand the preferred choice, but it is so much preferred, that people will pay a hefty premium just for that brand name. We all succumb to this sometimes.

I was once told that a soup manufacturer put four different labels on its soup: premium soup, extra chunky, regular soup, and the store brand. All were priced differently, but it was the same soup. The manufacturer knew that some customers wanted to believe that they were buying the best, and were willing to pay more. Some were cost conscious and wanted the store brand. Some did not need the premium image, but didn’t want to feel they were cheapskates, so they bought the midrange product for the midrange price. It was all a matter of branding and perception of value. But true value? No, there was only one grade of soup. The manufacturer positioned its product at all price levels, made different profits from different labels, but positioned itself to sell to the entire soup market.

PCGS has done an excellent job of branding itself. It has done this by offering to cross over NGC or other coins to a PCGS holder. By marketing crossovers, PCGS has managed to remove most of the nice coins

for grade from NGC holders and place them in PCGS holders, leaving the dogs in NGC holders. This is how PCGS has built its brand image for quality at the expense of NGC. And cleverest of all, we all have paid PCGS grading fees for the privilege of enhancing their brand image. Because they don’t cross them over the first time you submit them, we pay more than once. Ten years ago, PCGS stated that the crossover rate was 32%. I doubt it is that high today.

The Registry is another branding initiative. PCGS won’t list your coins in its registry unless they are in PCGS plastic. Another incentive to move nice coins to PCGS holders.

One thing about brands is that some are durable, and some are not. For a while, most young people wanted to wear Gap clothing. Then suddenly, a few years ago, adolescents wouldn’t be caught dead wearing Gap labeled clothing. Nike running shoes were all the rage once. Now New Balance is the hot brand of running shoe. Will the PCGS brand last? In 10 years, will a coin be worth more because it is in a PCGS holder? Maybe, but just as likely, maybe not. So do not be tempted to overpay for an average coin in a PCGS holder, and certainly not for a recent upgrade, which is now low end for its new higher grade. You may find yourself holding an ugly coin in a piece of plastic which has gone out of fashion. Instead, buy the coin. If it happens to be in a PCGS holder, all the better for now. But don’t count on the plastic to hold its value. Only the coin can do that.

# Civil War Tokens Struck On United States Small Cents

by Chris Pilliod

Our States were hit hard by the rigors of the Civil War with our nation's young men sent in large numbers to engage the enemy on bloody battle-grounds in Pennsylvania, Virginia and the deep South. Town squares in places like Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Spottsylvania, Virginia; and Vicksburg, Mississippi still ring clear with enshrined names like Jedediah Mead, Cyrus Cooper, Ambrose Johnson...young men who Abraham Lincoln himself touted in Gettysburg as "these brave men who have consecrated this hallowed battle-ground far above our poor power to add or detract". But the hardships of the war were felt in many ways beyond these hallowed battlegrounds. Virtually nowhere in North America could a civilian be in the 1860's and not be affected by our Civil War. Even for the numismatist, the economic impact of the war created interesting and novel coins and tokens.

The nervous populace frightened by economic uncertainty began hoarding all coinage, eventually even the lowly cent. To mitigate this dearth, businesses creatively began having their own "coins" made in the form of tokens, redeemable for a monetary value, generally a cent. These are known by numismatists as Civil War Tokens or "CWT's". Despite being considerably thinner than the US copper-nickel cent of the time and intrinsically not equal to a cent in metal value, these pieces quickly became a popular medium of exchange and in fact were an impetus for the government to change to the similar sized bronze cent in 1864. All told, Civil War Token researchers and authors George and Melvin Fuld list over 10,000 different CWT varieties with approximately 8500 "Store Card Tokens" (those tokens issued for specific merchants) and 2000 "Patriotics" (those emblazoned with a patriotic or peace theme).

Despite the large number of extremely rare varieties that lure the collector, one of the most fascinating aspect of Civil War Tokens to many enthusiasts are those produced on already struck Flying Eagle or Indian Cents. The reason for why they exist on already struck cents has been debated over the years by Token techies, but

the most commonly accepted version is that contemporary collectors' whims of the times was the reason. While we may not think of it in today's world of eBay and internet auctions, a large number of serious coin and token collectors existed at the time of the Civil War, eagerly wanting to supplement their cabinet with a new issue or variety. The theory is that as their collections became frustratingly more difficult to add new pieces to, they reached into their pockets and had their local diesinker strike a Civil War Token on a US issued cent. It has been speculated that even entire Indian cent rolls had been shipped to Michigan to produce tokens on Indian cents.

Generally, Flying Eagle or Indian cents were chosen as they bore a similar diameter as the tokens being struck. But issues are also known struck on Seated dimes—one phenomenal example is a gem uncirculated Civil War Token struck on an 1860-O Seated dime, an issue virtually unknown in mint state. The overstruck Flying Eagles are almost always dated 1858 and seem to be of the Small Letters variety, while the Indian cents (which are far more common than the Flying Eagle overstrikes) are generally dated 1862 or 1863. No specific date is common on the dime issues but they are mostly from the 1850's. US coins of larger denomination were too great in diameter to fit into the collar while the smaller issues such as the silver 3-cent piece and Half Dime are not known to exist as overstruck tokens—possibly because they are of too small of a diameter to exhibit the entire detail of the token. Some pieces exist on foreign coins, such as British and Mexican issues. In addition to these known varieties, two particularly interesting pieces are speculated to exist. One is a CWT purportedly struck on an 1856 Flying Eagle cent—a great rarity in any grade as only 1000 1856 cents were minted. The second is a CWT rumored struck on a gold piece, probably a \$2 ½ Quarter Eagle. Neither has been verified.

Knowledgeable dealers of the Civil War tokens estimate total extant overstruck dimes at less than 100 while upwards of 500 pieces exist for overstruck cents. To me it seems this ratio is off—I see far more overstruck cents than dimes, perhaps by 40 to 1 or more. Regardless, while not

that long ago these overstruck issues were considered an exnumismatic oddity, today the demand is extremely keen and prices have soared to reflect this sharp demand. Ten to fifteen years ago CWT's on Indian cents went begging for \$100 each. Today demand is solid near the \$500 level and those on Flying Eagles bring considerably more than this. Most collectors today prefer those issues struck over Flying Eagle cents. The reasons for this are:

1. They are much rarer than a regular Indian cent overstrike issue, and more eagerly sought out by the numismatist. Some authorities estimate less than 20 overstruck issues for Flying Eagles.
2. I prefer the aesthetics of the Flying Eagle design.
3. For some reason the Civil War Tokens struck on Flying Eagle cents show the original design of the cent more clearly. Many of the Indian cent overstrikes nearly obliterate the original design elements.

An example of each is shown here. The first example is a "United Country" 399 B'WAY, NY Fuld-630BB-15do with

reverse 1277 token issued over an 1858 Small Letters Flying Eagle cent. Because it is struck over a Flying Eagle cent with a great amount of remaining detail, of the eight Overstruck CWT's I own this particular one is my favorite. It was struck obverse-to-reverse, with "1858" visible at the far right edge of the oval on the reverse. This suggests that the cents were fed into the press in a random fashion to be overstruck as tokens.

The second is an 1863 "J.F. Gardner" New York token Fuld-630AA-1do with the 1015 reverse. Of the six CWT's on Indian cents I own, this one shows the greatest amount of underlying detail. One or two in my collection were nearly fully obliterated. It is listed as a R-9 rarity. It is overstruck obverse-on-obverse with an 1863 Indian cent (although CWT collectors refer to the bust side with the date as the reverse). The Indian cent was obviously of very high grade at the time of strike and the subsequent token shows little wear, grading choice mint state. The details of the original Indian cent are flattened but visible as shallow features much



**"United Country" 399 B'WAY, NY Fuld-630BB-15do with reverse 1277 token issued over an 1858 Small Letters Flying Eagle cent bears clear underlying detail of the cent design.**



like a clashed die, making photography difficult. The date from the Indian cent can be seen at the 11 O'clock area. Although difficult to see in the photo this token happened to be struck on a Indian cent which had two very large die cracks on the reverse.

Additionally the following two points of interest can be learned from this study regarding the technical aspects of Civil War token issues.

— The coining presses employed to strike these issues operated with a bit less pressure than what the Mint used contemporaneously. This can be inferred from the fact that known double struck issues from the US mint (an Indian cent struck over a centered Indian cent) show less features of the original striking.

— Toughness is a technical term used by metallurgists to describe an metal's resistance to fracture or failure (strength or hardness have an influence on toughness but by no means are the only factors affecting toughness). The dies used to strike tokens of this era were less tough than what the US Mint employed. Despite the lower pressures used, the large number of tokens exhibiting cuds and die breaks attest to this. Slop in the die setup and alignment also contributed to this.

These issues represent not only an eye-appealing numismatic item but also a long past and exciting parcel of this country's history.



**1863 "J.F. Gardner" New York token Fuld-630AA-1do with the 1015 reverse is overstruck on an 1863 Indian cent.**

# The Fly-In Club Welcomes 2004's New Members

by Vern Sebby

As an ongoing feature, we'd like to welcome our new members:

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Ronald A.	Michigan	website
Bob B.	Washington	website
Rick A.	Georgia	website
Daniel B.	Indiana	John Guisinger
Dennis H	California	Rick Snow
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Bob S.	Pennsylvania	Rick Snow
Eric R.	Colorado	website
Gerald D.	Illinois	
Fred M.	California	Rick Snow
Andrew C.	California	website
Kent M.	Iowa	website

Thank you for joining us. If any of you have an article or anecdote you'd like to share, please send it to our editor, Frank Leone, PO Box 170, Glen Oaks, NY 11004. If you have any questions or comments about the club, please contact me, Vern Sebby at PO Box 162, LaFox, Illinois, 60147, or email, [melva6906@prairienet.com](mailto:melva6906@prairienet.com)

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# A Scary Introduction to the Hobby

by Chris Pilliod

**I**t was another hot windless day on Blue Marsh Lake near our home in Pennsylvania. A tough day for fishing, real tough. Regardless, my young boys patiently waited for the big one to hit while sweat gathered inside the brow of their little caps. 20 feet away I stood silently, making yet another cast with yet another lure... and reeling it in empty yet again. As I tilted my head to clean of the effects of the afternoon I suddenly was overcome by an epiphany. Had I been younger I might have yelled, but I quietly turned to my red-faced tikes and calmly said, "Remind me to shave your Uncle Dave's head when we get back to Ohio."

"What are you talking about? Why?" they quickly quizzed.

"Nothing, just something that happened when we were kids."

"Tell us, Daddy, tell us."

"Another time," I replied softly. As I stood on the banks fruitlessly casting away my mind recounted that wicked event from 1967, and yes, even though it had taken until now to solve, it was true... my brother was an accomplice with my Dad in my attempted premature demise. And there are no Statute of Limitations on conspiracies by brothers. No sir, no way, no how...

My brother, being older, had first choice. He took the one on the right; I got stuck with the twin bed back in the recess of the room. And there every night we'd wait for our Dad to grant us a token tiding for the evening. But I'll never forget one night in the fall of my fifth-grade year when instead of a quick goodnight wish, he switched the bedlamp on and turned to me and asked, "Son, do you know what it means to be a Pilliod?"

"No," I stammered. And thus began his odyssey.

"You come from a great lineage of numismatists, son."

"What's a numismatist?" I wondered out loud.

"A coin collector," my Dad replied. "Your Great-Great Grandfather Xavier left his older brother who was afraid of Indians and emigrated from France in 1826, bringing with him many of the great technologies of the Paris Mint. After he helped usher the Philadelphia Mint into the modern age, he settled here in Northwest Ohio to become a famous lawyer. His name would be known all the way to the state of Indiana and up into the Michigan territories. He did so much pro bono work for the farmers they etched his name on top of the County Courthouse over in Wauseon. Remind me to show you the next time we're over there."

"Wow", I replied. Then my brother peeked out of his blankets, "How'd he die?" he asked.

Turning to me solemnly Dad answered, "Consumption".

"And did you know", he continued, "that his second son, your Great Grandfather Frederick was a great numismatist? He once wrote James B. Longacre a nice letter about his designs and in return was mailed a gift of a Gem Proof 3-cent nickel inside the designer's personally signed stationery. He went on to assemble a stunning set of 19th Century Type coins, but his older brother spent one of his Barber dimes on an ice cream cone. In the meantime he and A.D. Baker started the Baker Steam Engine Company here in Swanton—best steam engine money could buy. 17 patents between the two of them. Why, even Henry Ford was a guest at your grandfather's house while he came to study something called 'mass production'".

"Whew, that's impressive" I whispered. But my brother interrupted again, "How did he die?" Now agitated, I turned to him and said, "What's it matter, Dave?"

"It's OK," my father said to me calmly. "He died from consumption." Then he continued, "And did you know that his second son, your Uncle Harry, was a World

War I hero?"

"Yeah, Dad, don't you remember how he always squeezed into his uniform to march in the town parade on the Fourth of July? And at his funeral a couple years ago they buried him in it."

"That's right, son. It was at the Battle of Belleau Woods where your uncle threw himself on top of a grenade to save his buddies. Fortunately for your Uncle Harry... it was a dud. But then at the Battle of Chateau Thierry, he took a piece of shrapnel to the head and they had to put a steel plate inside his skull. For his bravery he received a Purple Heart and a Croix de Guerre. Since Harry never had children I was given his wonderful collection of European Gold coinage. And someday they will be yours and your brother's."

Once again my brother inquired into his cause of death.

"Dave," I said agitated, "the steel plate rusted out."

"No," corrected Dad, "consumption got Uncle Harry." And not even knowing what it was, I looked at my Dad and nervously nodded my head in agreement. "Yeah, it had to be consumption... 'cause he sure didn't look too good in that coffin."

"You're right! Now get to sleep," Dad commanded as he turned off the light, "you've got school tomorrow."

And in the darkness he left behind a fifth-grader that suddenly had more life to ponder than a fifth-grader ought. "Gosh," I thought to myself, "how can I be a lawyer if I don't even know what 'pro bono' means. And 'mass production' of automobiles—Dad doesn't even let me start up the family station wagon. And I sure as heck don't want to be a war hero if it means getting a steel plate in my head. The only thing that sounds good about all this stuff is the coins."

But as I laid there deep in rumination one thing started taking on heightened relevance... "Just what is this 'consumption' thing? And why does it seem to single out the second born?" I lay there squirming when suddenly a sharp anxiety attack seized me and before my brother could scream, "Just what the hell are you doing?" the

lights were back on in the room and the dictionary was racing to the letter 'C'.

"Let's see... 'Christianity'... 'Commandments'... maybe later. OK, here it is," I yelled out loud, "'Consumption', a noun, an arcane word used to describe any acute general malaise." Dave, what the heck does that mean?" And I thought I heard him say he didn't know but all I really made out was giggling under his covers.

"I'll figure it out myself," I grouched and off to the "A's" I zoomed. After I pieced everything together I came up with it. "Consumption, a noun, an old-fashioned word used to describe any sickness characterized by a withering away, with symptoms of a weakening appetite, weight loss and fatigue."

"Whew," I said to my brother smiling. "I don't have that stuff—I just polished off a big bowl of Cap'n Crunch."

But the next day at recess a ball thrown to me mysteriously slipped through my hands. When I got back to the huddle Timmy Lambert, our quarterback, quizzed me, "Chris, are you alright? You always catch those and run 'em in for touchdowns."

"Sure I'm okay—why?"

"I dunno," he hesitated while he stared at me... "It just looks like you're suffering from acute general malaise."

My eyes popped open and I stood up in the huddle, feeling my forehead. And then when we went back in for lunch I couldn't finish my peanut butter-and-jelly sandwich. I always finished my peanut butter-and-jelly sandwich. After school let out at 3 o'clock I hopped on my Schwinn Typhoon but it felt like someone let the air out of the tires; I barely made it home. I trudged in and asked Ma when Dad would be home. "It'll be late," she said, "he has bowling league tonight." I made a slow death march to my bed to wither away.

At ten o'clock a shadowy figure entered the room, "You boys still up?"

"Dad," I said weakly as he walked over. Slowly I broke the news, "Dad, consumption's got another Pilliod."

“Really?” he replied putting his hand on my forehead.  
“Do you have the general malaise?”

“Dad, I got the worst case of mayonnaise you’ll ever see.”

“Did you ask your mother for the Family Medical Encyclopedia?”

“It’s no use, Dad. I’m a goner.”

“Hold on.” A minute later he walked back in carrying the medical tome. When he opened it to the letter ‘C’ a document fell out whose letterhead I recognized.

“Dad, this is from Doc Cosgrove—he’s my doctor.”

“Yes, and he is also the person who discovered the cure for consumption shortly after your Uncle Harry died. He wrote it all down here. Read it.”

I poured through it with the desire of a young rascal preparing to meet the Great Redeemer. “Wait, Dad,” I noted, “it says here there are three kinds of consumption. Which type is mine?”

“You have Type Three.”

I zoomed down to Type Three. “Geez,” I thought to myself, “they even named it after us... ‘Consumptionitis Pilliodis’”.

“It says here, Dad, the cure is to drink one large glass of milk between the hours of 10 and 11 p.m., quickly followed by three large chocolate chip cookies.”

“Well,” he quizzed, “what are you waitin’ on?”

I made a beeline to the kitchen and shimmied up to the table as Dad filled my prescription. As I took a sip of milk my eyes noticed a shiny reflection next to my bowl. “Wow,” I said in amazement. A nice red 1907 Indian cent lay on top of an empty blue Whitman folder.

“What about me?” my brother yelled, poking his head into the room. “No, no, no,” Dad cautioned, “this is

only for the second-born.”

Then Dad turned to me and smiled, and that was the night I not only conquered death but also became an avid Indian Cent collector. \*



# 1863 Indian Cent

## “Lightening Shower” Variety

by Chris Pilliod

The copper-nickel cents minted from 1857 through 1864 were notoriously difficult to strike due to its alloy composition. Nickel is an element when added to pure copper increases its yield strength and cold-working properties. As a result, to crisply strike up the details on a copper-nickel cent, the presses were set at higher tonnages. During these years, breakage was a source of constant frustration for diemakers at the Mint.

No year exemplifies this better than 1863. Finding mint state examples of an 1863 cent without a die crack (a non-proof issue) is a true challenge. Over 40 different 1863 dies are known which exhibit full die fractures, or “cuds” as they are known to collectors. Probably because of its design, the reverse

dies showed a much greater propensity for cracking. Significant die cracks and cuds on the obverse are rarely encountered.

One of the more interesting examples is the “Lightening Shower” variety from this year. This variety may be found in a progression of die states as the cracks initiate and progresses until they take on the appearance of a lightening shower. A progression of four examples is shown here, with Stage I being the earliest and Stage IV being the latest die state.



Stage I. A single crack appears on the reverse at 10 o'clock and progresses until it ends at the “O” of “ONE”.



Stage II. A second crack forms at 12 o'clock and runs along the edge of the right shield. Into the wreath.

Stage III. This second crack continues to grow as a small branch sprouts and connects to the rim at 2 o'clock. And the main crack progresses and joins the rim at 4 o'clock. In addition, two smaller cracks appear—one at 8 o'clock and another at 10:30 on the reverse.



Stage IV. This is the latest die state known. Now the cracks have grown and show as wide fissures in the die. The cracks at 10 o'clock and 10:30 have connected. It is possible the die may have been retired at this point as significant searching has yet to reveal a later state.



# Whatizzit, Anyway?

by Chris Pilliod

In a recent President's letter, I wrote about a visit I had with a good friend Larry Rausch. He has assembled a nice Indian cent collection over the years with a focus on errors. This column features an interesting V-nickel piece struck on an Indian cent blank coupled with a question associated with it.

Throughout the history of the Mint coins are known to be found struck on "wrong planchets". This occurs when a blank intended for another denomination is placed into a tub of different blanks. I have always imagined in my mind a night janitor sweeping up the floor and tossing a handful of cent blanks into the nickel tote bin.

Multiple choice answers follow with only one being the correct response. The first person to email or call the correct answer to Vern Sebby (as well as the first person to respond by mail— determined by date of

postmark) to this issue's quiz will receive \$ 5.00 off their annual renewal to the Club

So here's the Whatizzit. This coin is a V-nickel struck on an Indian cent. But Indian cents are also known to be struck on other blanks. Which blanks are they known to be struck on?

- a. Various foreign denominations.
- b. Seated Half Dimes.
- c. Twenty Cent Pieces.
- d. \$2 ½ Gold Pieces.
- e. Barber Dimes.
- f. All the above.
- g. All the above except for the Twenty Cent Piece.

E-mail your answer to our Secretary, Vern Sebby at: [melva6906@prairienet.com](mailto:melva6906@prairienet.com)



**1907 V-nickel struck on an Indian cent blank from the Larry Rausch collection.**



# 2004 Fly-In Club Pricing Guide

by Richard Snow

In the past 5 issues I presented a grading guide for Indian cents with current market pricing. Now as a recurring feature, I will present a market update and current prices observed in the marketplace. I have included pricing for the all dates of Flying Eagle and Indian Cents, the design changes and major varieties.

The Phoenix collection, was sold by Bowers and Merena

Lot	Description	Price
23	1859 MS-66 (PCGS).....	\$8,050.00
24	1860 Pointed Bust. MS-64 (PCGS).....	\$2,530.00
27	1861 MS-66 (PCGS).....	\$2,185.00
28	1862 MS-66 (PCGS).....	\$2,243.00
29	1863 MS-66 (PCGS).....	\$2,300.00
38	1867 MS-64 RD (PCGS).....	\$2,990.00
39	1868 Snow-8. MS-66 RD (PCGS).....	\$41,400.00
41	1869/69 Snow-3. MS-66 RD (PCGS).....	\$29,900.00
51	1875 MS-65 RB (PCGS).....	\$1,955.00
52	1876 MS-64 RD (PCGS).....	\$1,265.00
53	1877 MS-64 RB (NGC).....	\$5,463.00
54	1878 MS-65 RD (PCGS).....	\$2,645.00
55	1879 MS-65 RD (NGC).....	\$1,093.00
56	1880 MS-66 RD (NGC).....	\$5,290.00
58	1881 MS-66 RD (PCGS).....	\$3,105.00
59	1881 MS-65 RD (PCGS).....	\$1,093.00
64	1884 MS-66 RD (PCGS).....	\$6,325.00
65	1884 MS-65 RD (NGC).....	\$1,035.00
68	1886 Type 2. MS-65 RB (PCGS).....	\$4,600.00
69	1887 MS-65 RD (PCGS).....	\$978.00
Lot	Description	Price

Galleries prior to the ANA show in Pittsburgh. The sale was named "The Rarities Sale" and took place on August 14, 2004. The highlights include the following:

71	1889 MS-66 RD (PCGS).....	\$12,650.00
73	1891 MS-66 RD (PCGS).....	\$8,625.00
74	1891 MS-65 RD (PCGS).....	\$1,438.00
75	1892 MS-66 RD (PCGS).....	\$2,530.00
77	1894 MS-66 RD (PCGS).....	\$4,830.00
80	1894/94 Snow-1. FS-011. MS-64 RD (NGC).....	\$2,875.00
81	1895 MS-66 RD (PCGS).....	\$4,600.00
82	1896 MS-66 RD (PCGS).....	\$5,290.00
84	1897 MS-65 RD (PCGS).....	\$2,530.00
85	1898 MS-67 RD (PCGS).....	\$12,650.00
86	1899 MS-66 RD (PCGS).....	\$1,840.00
87	1900 MS-66 RD (PCGS).....	\$2,530.00
88	1901 MS-66 RD (NGC).....	\$1,265.00
89	1902 MS-66 RD (PCGS).....	\$1,495.00
90	1903 MS-67 RD (NGC).....	\$3,680.00
97	1908-S Snow-2. MS-65 RD (PCGS).....	\$2,070.00
100	1909-S MS-65 RB (PCGS).....	\$3,335.00
110	1866 Proof-65 RD Cameo (PCGS).....	\$5,463.00
128	1897 Proof-68 RD Cameo (PCGS).....	\$34,500.00
129	1899 Proof-67 RD Cameo (PCGS).....	\$13,800.00

## Dr. Tim Larson collection sold.

The Tim Larson collection, known as LakeSamm Collection on the PCGS registry, is listed as "the Number One Finest Set of All Time" in the Indian Cent with varieties category. This honor was bestowed in 2003 and 2004. His regular (non-variety) registry is listed as fifth all-time best, but this is only because Tim opted to include a stunning MS66RB 1877 instead of a full red one. Also, this is a collection formed over many years with a discerning eye for eye appeal and quality as well as top grade on the holder. Beauty is not a quantifiable number. This collection is simply beautiful.

The collection contains all the top varieties popularly collected in the series. All will carry the illustrious "Larson Collection" far into the future. The ultra rare 1888/7 is the finest graded, as is the 1873 Double LIBERTY, 1866 Doubled LIBERTY, 1864 No L Doubled LIBERTY, 1894/94, 1867/67 as are many others. The 1873 Closed 3 and 1886 Type 2 are the finest known, pop 1! The super coins in this collection seem endless.

Also included in this collection are patterns (some of which may be offered in the future) including the ultra rare 1856 with the Ornamented Wreath reverse, J-184, again the finest graded, Pop. 1. Three other 1856 Flying Eagles are included - Snow 1, Snow-3 and Snow 4 die pairs. These are the three main design combinations: Tilted ONE CENT reverse (S-1),

High Leaves (S-3) and Low Leaves (S-4). The highly coveted Snow-3 is a top quality example in the true MS holder (PCGS and NGC no longer put any 1856 in a MS holder). Additionally, both 1858/7 overdates are included! The Snow-1 is a gem and the ultra rare Snow-7 is finest known.

This collection was submitted to Whitman Publishing to be used as the plate examples in their upcoming "Official Red Book of Indian and Flying Eagle Cent" by Rick Snow. Tim was helpful in the editing of the manuscript as well. In the March 2004 edition of Longacre's Ledger, Tim answered my call for someone to actually finish a full set of Flying Eagle and Indian Cents including all the design changes, 1856, 1858 LL and SL with both the high leaf and low leaf reverses, 1870 1871 and 1872 with both the bold and shallow N reverses. Tim was the only collector to offer a "complete" collection. However this collection goes even farther than that with the inclusion of the patterns and major varieties. This will be a collection remembered for generations to come.

At press time the collection was being sold through Eagle Eye Rare Coins (see [www.indiancent.com](http://www.indiancent.com)) The record prices will be reported in future editions of Longacre's Ledger.

	G-4	VG-8	F-12		VF-20	VF-30	XF-40	XF-45
1857 Obv. '56	\$35	\$40	\$50	1857 Obv. '56	\$75	\$125	\$175	\$200
1857	\$25	\$30	\$40	1857	\$50	\$75	\$135	\$150
1858/7 (S-1 Early die state)	\$75	\$100	\$200	1858/7 (S-1 Early die state)	\$400	\$550	\$800	\$1,250
1858 Large let. / High Leaves	\$25	\$30	\$40	1858 Large let. / High Leaves	\$50	\$75	\$135	\$150
1858 Large let. / Low leaves	\$25	\$30	\$40	1858 Large let. / Low leaves	\$50	\$75	\$135	\$150
1858 Small let. / High leaves	\$25	\$35	\$50	1858 Small let. / High leaves	\$65	\$100	\$160	\$180
1858 Small let. / Low leaves	\$25	\$30	\$40	1858 Small let. / Low leaves	\$50	\$75	\$135	\$150
1859	\$12	\$15	\$18	1859	\$45	\$60	\$95	\$110
1859/1859 (S-1)	\$45	\$55	\$75	1859/1859 (S-1)	\$250	\$350	\$750	\$1,250
1860 Type 1	\$12	\$15	\$20	1860 Type 1	\$50	\$65	\$100	\$125
1860 Type 2	\$8	\$10	\$13	1860 Type 2	\$20	\$25	\$40	\$55
1861	\$18	\$25	\$35	1861	\$50	\$65	\$95	\$110
1862	\$8	\$10	\$12	1862	\$15	\$18	\$28	\$35
1863	\$8	\$10	\$12	1863	\$15	\$18	\$28	\$35
1864 CN	\$15	\$20	\$30	1864 CN	\$40	\$50	\$65	\$75
1864 No L	\$7	\$12	\$19	1864 No L	\$30	\$35	\$45	\$50
1864 With L	\$55	\$65	\$100	1864 With L	\$125	\$135	\$175	\$185
1865 Fancy 5	\$7	\$12	\$18	1865 Fancy 5	\$25	\$30	\$35	\$40
1865 Plain 5	\$7	\$12	\$20	1865 Plain 5	\$25	\$30	\$35	\$45
1866	\$40	\$45	\$60	1866	\$100	\$125	\$175	\$200
1867	\$40	\$45	\$60	1867	\$100	\$125	\$175	\$200
1867/67 (S-1)	\$60	\$75	\$100	1867/67 (S-1)	\$250	\$275	\$350	\$400
1868	\$40	\$45	\$60	1868	\$100	\$125	\$175	\$200
1869	\$75	\$100	\$180	1869	\$220	\$240	\$275	\$300
1869/69 (S-3)	\$100	\$125	\$200	1869/69 (S-3)	\$250	\$275	\$325	\$350
1870 All Rev. types	\$50	\$70	\$170	1870 All Rev. types	\$200	\$225	\$285	\$320
1871 Shallow N	\$100	\$125	\$300	1871 Shallow N	\$365	\$400	\$450	\$485
1871 Bold N	\$60	\$80	\$200	1871 Bold N	\$285	\$325	\$375	\$400
1872 Shallow N	\$125	\$150	\$350	1872 Shallow N	\$400	\$450	\$500	\$575
1872 Bold N	\$75	\$90	\$275	1872 Bold N	\$325	\$375	\$425	\$450
1873 Closed 3	\$25	\$35	\$50	1873 Closed 3	\$150	\$175	\$225	\$250
1873 Dbl LIB (S-1)	\$100	\$250	\$800	1873 Dbl LIB (S-1)	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,750
1873 Open 3	\$20	\$28	\$40	1873 Open 3	\$45	\$60	\$125	\$135
1874	\$15	\$18	\$35	1874	\$45	\$55	\$85	\$100
1875	\$15	\$18	\$35	1875	\$45	\$55	\$85	\$100
1876	\$28	\$35	\$45	1876	\$55	\$75	\$125	\$135
1877 Shallow N	\$625	\$750	\$1,250	1877 Shallow N	\$1,500	\$1,750	\$2,000	\$2,500
1878	\$25	\$35	\$50	1878	\$75	\$85	\$125	\$135
1879	\$6	\$10	\$14	1879	\$30	\$40	\$60	\$65
1880	\$4	\$5	\$6	1880	\$10	\$15	\$25	\$30
1881	\$4	\$5	\$6	1881	\$7	\$10	\$18	\$23
1882	\$4	\$5	\$6	1882	\$7	\$10	\$18	\$23
1883	\$4	\$5	\$6	1883	\$7	\$10	\$18	\$23
1884	\$4	\$5	\$7	1884	\$10	\$15	\$25	\$30
1885	\$6	\$7	\$12	1885	\$23	\$30	\$50	\$60
1886 Type 1	\$5	\$6	\$15	1886 Type 1	\$45	\$65	\$95	\$110
1886 Type 2	\$6	\$10	\$20	1886 Type 2	\$50	\$80	\$125	\$135
1887	\$2	\$3	\$4	1887	\$6	\$10	\$15	\$17
1888	\$2	\$3	\$4	1888	\$6	\$10	\$15	\$17
1888/7 (S-1)	\$1,750	\$2,000	\$3,500	1888/7 (S-1)	\$8,500	\$9,500	\$10,000	\$12,500
1889	\$2	\$2	\$3	1889	\$5	\$7	\$12	\$15
1890	\$2	\$2	\$3	1890	\$5	\$7	\$12	\$15
1891	\$2	\$2	\$3	1891	\$5	\$7	\$12	\$15
1891 DDO (S-1)	\$40	\$50	\$75	1891 DDO (S-1)	\$150	\$200	\$300	\$375
1891/1891 (S-3)	\$8	\$10	\$20	1891/1891 (S-3)	\$75	\$125	\$250	\$325
1892	\$2	\$2	\$3	1892	\$5	\$7	\$12	\$15
1893	\$2	\$2	\$3	1893	\$5	\$7	\$12	\$15
1894	\$3	\$4	\$7	1894	\$9	\$9	\$30	\$35
1894/94 (S-1)	\$35	\$55	\$80	1894/94 (S-1)	\$120	\$145	\$200	\$225
1895	\$2	\$2	\$3	1895	\$4	\$6	\$12	\$15
1896	\$2	\$2	\$3	1896	\$4	\$6	\$12	\$15
1897	\$2	\$2	\$3	1897	\$4	\$6	\$12	\$15
1897 1 in Neck (S-1)	\$20	\$25	\$50	1897 1 in Neck (S-1)	\$125	\$225	\$400	\$500
1898	\$2	\$2	\$3	1898	\$4	\$6	\$12	\$15
1899	\$2	\$2	\$3	1899	\$4	\$6	\$12	\$15
1900	\$2	\$2	\$3	1900	\$3	\$4	\$7	\$12
1901	\$2	\$2	\$3	1901	\$3	\$4	\$7	\$12
1902	\$2	\$2	\$3	1902	\$3	\$4	\$7	\$12
1903	\$2	\$2	\$3	1903	\$3	\$4	\$7	\$12
1904	\$2	\$2	\$3	1904	\$3	\$4	\$7	\$12
1905	\$2	\$2	\$3	1905	\$3	\$4	\$7	\$12
1906	\$2	\$2	\$3	1906	\$3	\$4	\$7	\$12
1907	\$2	\$2	\$3	1907	\$3	\$4	\$7	\$12
1908	\$2	\$2	\$3	1908	\$3	\$4	\$7	\$12
1908 S	\$60	\$70	\$85	1908 S	\$100	\$125	\$150	\$160
1908 S/S (S-1)	\$100	\$125	\$150	1908 S/S (S-1)	\$200	\$250	\$300	\$350
1909	\$3	\$3	\$4	1909	\$5	\$6	\$9	\$15
1909 S	\$300	\$325	\$350	1909 S	\$375	\$400	\$450	\$475

	AU-50	AU-53	AU-55	AU-58	(1864-1909 BN)	MS-60	MS-63	
1857 Obv. '56	\$300	\$325	\$375	\$450	1857 Obv. '56	\$450	\$1,000	
1857	\$200	\$225	\$275	\$300	1857	\$300	\$800	
1858/7 (S-1 Early die state)	\$1,600	\$2,000	\$2,750	\$3,500	1858/7 (S-1 Early die state)	\$3,500	\$10,000	
1858 Large let. / High Leaves	\$200	\$225	\$275	\$300	1858 Large let. / High Leaves	\$300	\$800	
1858 Large let. / Low leaves	\$200	\$225	\$275	\$300	1858 Large let. / Low leaves	\$300	\$800	
1858 Small let. / High leaves	\$240	\$260	\$300	\$350	1858 Small let. / High leaves	\$350	\$950	
1858 Small let. / Low leaves	\$200	\$225	\$275	\$325	1858 Small let. / Low leaves	\$325	\$900	
1859	\$175	\$185	\$200	\$225	1859	\$225	\$450	
1859/1859 (S-1)	\$1,750	\$1,850	\$2,000	\$2,500	1859/1859 (S-1)	\$2,500	\$4,000	
1860 Type 1	\$160	\$175	\$185	\$225	1860 Type 1	\$225	\$650	
1860 Type 2	\$85	\$95	\$110	\$150	1860 Type 2	\$150	\$175	
1861	\$150	\$165	\$175	\$190	1861	\$190	\$225	
1862	\$55	\$65	\$75	\$95	1862	\$95	\$160	
1863	\$55	\$65	\$75	\$95	1863	\$95	\$160	
1864 CN	\$85	\$95	\$110	\$130	1864 CN	\$130	\$180	MS-63RB
1864 No L	\$65	\$75	\$85	\$100	1864 No L	\$100	\$115	\$125
1864 With L	\$225	\$240	\$260	\$290	1864 With L	\$290	\$425	\$500
1865 Fancy 5	\$50	\$60	\$75	\$95	1865 Fancy 5	\$95	\$110	\$130
1865 Plain 5	\$65	\$75	\$85	\$100	1865 Plain 5	\$100	\$135	\$150
1866	\$225	\$240	\$270	\$320	1866	\$320	\$340	\$375
1867	\$225	\$240	\$270	\$320	1867	\$320	\$340	\$375
1867/67 (S-1)	\$550	\$575	\$600	\$700	1867/67 (S-1)	\$725	\$800	\$850
1868	\$225	\$240	\$275	\$320	1868	\$320	\$360	\$375
1869	\$340	\$365	\$375	\$425	1869	\$500	\$550	\$575
1869/69 (S-3)	\$450	\$475	\$515	\$550	1869/69 (S-3)	\$600	\$700	\$800
1870 All Rev. types	\$375	\$400	\$425	\$450	1870 All Rev. types	\$450	\$500	\$550
1871 Shallow N	\$515	\$540	\$575	\$625	1871 Shallow N	\$625	\$825	\$850
1871 Bold N	\$425	\$450	\$475	\$525	1871 Bold N	\$525	\$625	\$700
1872 Shallow N	\$650	\$680	\$725	\$800	1872 Shallow N	\$800	\$1,100	\$1,250
1872 Bold N	\$475	\$500	\$530	\$600	1872 Bold N	\$650	\$850	\$950
1873 Closed 3	\$300	\$330	\$365	\$400	1873 Closed 3	\$400	\$525	\$600
1873 Dbl LIB (S-1)	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$7,000	\$8,500	1873 Dbl LIB (S-1)	\$8,500	\$11,000	\$12,500
1873 Open 3	\$175	\$190	\$210	\$250	1873 Open 3	\$250	\$275	\$285
1874	\$125	\$140	\$160	\$200	1874	\$175	\$210	\$225
1875	\$125	\$140	\$160	\$200	1875	\$175	\$210	\$225
1876	\$200	\$225	\$240	\$275	1876	\$275	\$300	\$350
1877 Shallow N	\$2,750	\$2,950	\$3,200	\$3,500	1877 Shallow N	\$3,500	\$4,000	\$4,500
1878	\$200	\$225	\$250	\$300	1878	\$300	\$330	\$350
1879	\$80	\$95	\$110	\$120	1879	\$120	\$135	\$150
1880	\$50	\$60	\$75	\$85	1880	\$85	\$100	\$110
1881	\$28	\$32	\$40	\$50	1881	\$50	\$75	\$85
1882	\$28	\$32	\$40	\$50	1882	\$50	\$75	\$85
1883	\$28	\$32	\$40	\$50	1883	\$50	\$75	\$85
1884	\$35	\$43	\$50	\$60	1884	\$60	\$80	\$90
1885	\$70	\$85	\$100	\$120	1885	\$120	\$160	\$175
1886 Type 1	\$125	\$140	\$150	\$170	1886 Type 1	\$170	\$200	\$225
1886 Type 2	\$150	\$170	\$200	\$225	1886 Type 2	\$225	\$400	\$450
1887	\$25	\$30	\$35	\$50	1887	\$50	\$65	\$75
1888	\$25	\$30	\$35	\$50	1888	\$70	\$100	\$125
1888/7 (S-1)	\$15,000	\$16,000	\$17,000	\$20,000	1888/7 (S-1)	\$20,000	\$22,500	\$25,000
1889	\$25	\$30	\$35	\$50	1889	\$50	\$65	\$75
1890	\$25	\$30	\$35	\$45	1890	\$45	\$65	\$75
1891	\$25	\$30	\$35	\$45	1891	\$45	\$65	\$75
1891 DDO (S-1)	\$425	\$450	\$500	\$550	1891 DDO (S-1)	\$550	\$1,100	\$1,500
1891/1891 (S-3)	\$400	\$425	\$500	\$550	1891/1891 (S-3)	\$550	\$700	\$850
1892	\$25	\$30	\$35	\$45	1892	\$45	\$65	\$75
1893	\$25	\$30	\$35	\$45	1893	\$45	\$65	\$75
1894	\$45	\$55	\$65	\$75	1894	\$75	\$65	\$75
1894/94 (S-1)	\$300	\$325	\$350	\$375	1894/94 (S-1)	\$450	\$700	\$850
1895	\$23	\$25	\$30	\$35	1895	\$35	\$50	\$60
1896	\$23	\$25	\$30	\$35	1896	\$35	\$50	\$60
1897	\$23	\$25	\$30	\$35	1897	\$35	\$50	\$60
1897 1 in Neck (S-1)	\$750	\$800	\$850	\$925	1897 1 in Neck (S-1)	\$925	\$1,300	\$1,500
1898	\$23	\$25	\$30	\$35	1898	\$35	\$45	\$50
1899	\$23	\$25	\$30	\$35	1899	\$35	\$45	\$50
1900	\$18	\$20	\$25	\$30	1900	\$30	\$40	\$45
1901	\$18	\$20	\$25	\$30	1901	\$30	\$40	\$45
1902	\$18	\$20	\$25	\$30	1902	\$30	\$40	\$45
1903	\$18	\$20	\$25	\$30	1903	\$30	\$40	\$45
1904	\$18	\$20	\$25	\$30	1904	\$30	\$40	\$45
1905	\$18	\$20	\$25	\$30	1905	\$30	\$40	\$45
1906	\$18	\$20	\$25	\$30	1906	\$30	\$40	\$45
1907	\$18	\$20	\$25	\$30	1907	\$30	\$40	\$45
1908	\$18	\$20	\$25	\$30	1908	\$30	\$40	\$45
1908 S	\$175	\$200	\$225	\$275	1908 S	\$275	\$350	\$375
1908 S/S (S-1)	\$400	\$425	\$450	\$500	1908 S/S (S-1)	\$500	\$650	\$700
1909	\$18	\$20	\$25	\$30	1909	\$30	\$40	\$45
1909 S	\$550	\$575	\$600	\$650	1909 S	\$650	\$750	\$800



(1864-1909 RB)	MS-64	MS-65	MS66		MS-64RD	MS-65RD	MS66RD
1857 Obv. '56	\$2,250	\$5,500	\$20,000				
1857	\$1,400	\$3,500	\$15,000				
1858/7 (S-1 Early die state)	\$25,000	\$80,000	~~~~~				
1858 Large let. / High Leaves	\$1,500	\$3,750	\$15,000				
1858 Large let. / Low leaves	\$1,500	\$3,750	\$15,000				
1858 Small let. / High leaves	\$1,600	\$4,000	\$15,000				
1858 Small let. / Low leaves	\$1,600	\$4,000	\$15,000				
1859	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$9,000				
1859/1859 (S-1)	\$6,000	\$12,500	~~~~~				
1860 Type 1	\$2,500	\$4,000	\$8,000				
1860 Type 2	\$350	\$1,000	\$2,750				
1861	\$350	\$1,000	\$2,750				
1862	\$325	\$950	\$2,750				
1863	\$325	\$950	\$2,750				
1864 CN	\$400	\$1,350	\$5,500				
1864 No L	\$200	\$325	\$650	1864 No L	\$450	\$1,000	\$3,000
1864 With L	\$750	\$1,500	\$3,500	1864 With L	\$2,250	\$5,500	\$30,000
1865 Fancy 5	\$200	\$450	\$800	1865 Fancy 5	\$450	\$2,500	\$10,000
1865 Plain 5	\$250	\$550	\$1,200	1865 Plain 5	\$600	\$3,000	\$21,000
1866	\$700	\$1,250	\$2,500	1866	\$3,000	\$12,500	\$25,000
1867	\$700	\$1,250	\$2,500	1867	\$2,750	\$12,500	~~~~~
1867/67 (S-1)	\$1,500	\$3,000	~~~~~	1867/67 (S-1)	\$15,000	~~~~~	~~~~~
1868	\$700	\$1,100	\$3,000	1868	\$2,000	\$5,500	\$25,000
1869	\$950	\$1,500	\$3,000	1869	\$2,500	\$7,000	\$25,000
1869/69 (S-3)	\$1,250	\$1,750	~~~~~	1869/69 (S-3)	\$3,000	\$7,500	\$27,500
1870 All Rev. types	\$800	\$1,350	\$3,000	1870 All Rev. types	\$2,000	\$5,500	\$20,000
1871 Shallow N	\$1,500	\$4,500	~~~~~	1871 Shallow N	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
1871 Bold N	\$1,250	\$3,750	~~~~~	1871 Bold N	\$4,500	\$22,500	~~~~~
1872 Shallow N	\$2,500	\$6,500	~~~~~	1872 Shallow N	\$17,500	~~~~~	~~~~~
1872 Bold N	\$1,750	\$4,250	\$15,000	1872 Bold N	\$7,500	\$35,000	~~~~~
1873 Closed 3	\$1,250	\$3,000	\$7,000	1873 Closed 3	\$4,500	\$12,500	\$30,000
1873 Dbl LIB (S-1)	\$25,000	\$75,000	~~~~~	1873 Dbl LIB (S-1)	\$80,000	~~~~~	~~~~~
1873 Open 3	\$500	\$1,350	\$2,000	1873 Open 3	\$2,500	\$10,000	~~~~~
1874	\$375	\$750	\$3,000	1874	\$2,000	\$5,000	\$8,500
1875	\$375	\$900	\$2,000	1875	\$2,000	\$5,000	\$7,500
1876	\$500	\$1,250	\$2,500	1876	\$2,000	\$6,000	\$11,000
1877 Shallow N	\$6,000	\$10,000	\$17,500	1877 Shallow N	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$85,000
1878	\$475	\$900	\$1,750	1878	\$1,250	\$2,750	\$6,000
1879	\$200	\$400	\$850	1879	\$500	\$1,250	\$3,750
1880	\$175	\$350	\$600	1880	\$400	\$1,100	\$3,750
1881	\$175	\$350	\$600	1881	\$350	\$1,100	\$3,750
1882	\$175	\$350	\$600	1882	\$350	\$1,100	\$3,750
1883	\$175	\$350	\$600	1883	\$350	\$1,100	\$3,750
1884	\$200	\$450	\$750	1884	\$650	\$2,250	\$5,000
1885	\$325	\$700	\$1,250	1885	\$750	\$2,500	\$5,500
1886 Type 1	\$450	\$1,250	\$2,000	1886 Type 1	\$1,250	\$4,500	\$8,500
1886 Type 2	\$1,100	\$4,000	~~~~~	1886 Type 2	\$6,000	\$22,500	\$60,000
1887	\$175	\$400	\$800	1887	\$350	\$1,100	\$6,000
1888	\$300	\$950	\$2,500	1888	\$1,000	\$3,750	\$10,000
1888/7 (S-1)	\$85,000	~~~~~	~~~~~	1888/7 (S-1)	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
1889	\$175	\$400	\$850	1889	\$700	\$3,500	\$7,500
1890	\$175	\$400	\$850	1890	\$650	\$1,400	\$4,500
1891	\$175	\$400	\$850	1891	\$450	\$1,250	\$4,500
1891 DDO (S-1)	\$3,000	~~~~~	~~~~~	1891 DDO (S-1)	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
1891/1891 (S-3)	\$1,500	~~~~~	~~~~~	1891/1891 (S-3)	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
1892	\$175	\$400	\$850	1892	\$450	\$1,250	\$4,500
1893	\$175	\$350	\$800	1893	\$350	\$850	\$4,500
1894	\$200	\$375	\$800	1894	\$375	\$850	\$5,000
1894/94 (S-1)	\$2,500	\$5,000	~~~~~	1894/94 (S-1)	\$6,500	\$15,000	~~~~~
1895	\$115	\$250	\$450	1895	\$300	\$750	\$3,000
1896	\$115	\$250	\$450	1896	\$300	\$950	\$3,000
1897	\$115	\$250	\$450	1897	\$300	\$700	\$2,500
1897 1 in Neck (S-1)	\$2,500	~~~~~	~~~~~	1897 1 in Neck (S-1)	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
1898	\$115	\$200	\$450	1898	\$250	\$600	\$2,000
1899	\$90	\$175	\$350	1899	\$225	\$500	\$1,750
1900	\$90	\$175	\$350	1900	\$250	\$800	\$2,500
1901	\$90	\$175	\$350	1901	\$225	\$500	\$2,000
1902	\$90	\$175	\$350	1902	\$225	\$600	\$1,750
1903	\$90	\$175	\$350	1903	\$225	\$500	\$1,750
1904	\$90	\$175	\$350	1904	\$225	\$500	\$1,750
1905	\$90	\$175	\$350	1905	\$225	\$600	\$2,000
1906	\$90	\$175	\$350	1906	\$225	\$500	\$2,500
1907	\$90	\$175	\$350	1907	\$225	\$500	\$2,000
1908	\$90	\$175	\$350	1908	\$225	\$500	\$1,750
1908 S	\$500	\$600	\$1,000	1908 S	\$1,250	\$3,000	\$8,000
1908 S/S (S-1)	\$1,250	~~~~~	~~~~~	1908 S/S (S-1)	~~~~~	~~~~~	~~~~~
1909	\$90	\$175	\$350	1909	\$225	\$500	\$1,750
1909 S	\$1,000	\$1,750	\$3,000	1909 S	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$17,500

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## How to submit coins for attribution

**What should be submitted:** Any premium value variety which has not been previously listed in the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide. Any overdate, doubled die, repunched date, die anomaly (if it's dramatic enough to ensure collectability) and misplaced digit (provided it is dramatic enough) should be submitted.

**How to submit a coin for attribution:** There is no limit on submissions. All coins should be sent to Fly-In Club Attributor,

**Rick Snow,  
P.O. Box 65645,  
Tucson, AZ 85728**

All coins should be sent with a listing of the coins, their insurance value, and a return address and phone number.

**How much does it cost?:** Please include \$4 per coin, plus return postage. All coin will be returned via the U.S. Post Office by registered and insured postage. Their cost is \$8 plus \$1 for every \$1,000 in insured value.

**What will I get?:** All new listings will be added to future editions of the Flying Eagle and Indian Cent book by Rick Snow. New varieties will be listed in a future issue of Longacre's Ledger, space permitting.

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## Advertising rates

Display ads: Rates are for camera-ready copy.

	One issue	Four issues
Quarter page	\$20.00	\$65.00
Half page	\$35.00	\$115.00
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Inside front cover	\$75.00	\$245.00
Outside back cover	\$70.00	\$230.00

Classified: Club members are entitled to one free classified ad per issue, limited to not more than 25 words, excluding name and address. Additional ads or words are 10 cents per word, limited to 50 words, excluding name and address.

Please check submission deadlines in the front of the journal to avoid missing inclusion in an issue.

Please contact:

**We presently need an advertising director, Please contact Chris Pilliod for information on this position.**

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## Advertising policy

Ads will only be accepted from members in good standing of the Society.

The Society specifically reserves the right to require payment in advance, to suspend advertising privileges, or to decline any advertisement in part or in whole at its sole discretion.

Minors under the age of 18 must have written parental or guardian permission.

Only ads for Flying Eagles Cents, Indian Cents and Two Cent pieces are accepted at this time.

Unless otherwise noted, grading will be in accordance with the official ANA grading standards for United States coins.

Advertisers must extend at least a seven -day return privilege.

Excluding the printing of an ad, the Society assumes no responsibility whatsoever, and reserves the right to edit or reject any ad that does not conform to its policy.

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**D.C.W. COLLECTION**  
(trusted name in numismatics)

**THE COLLECTORS FRIEND™**

**I BUY-SELL-TRADE  
Flying Eagle and Indian Cents.**

**LARGE FREE pricelist, Very strong buyer.**

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PHONE: 800-346-6718 - FAX: 858-513-6557  
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## Other clubs closely related to our club

American Numismatic Association (ANA)  
818 N. Cascade Ave. Colorado Springs, CO 80903 Dues: \$26/yr.

CONECA  
9017 Topperwind Ct. Ft. Worth, TX 76134 Dues: \$20/yr.

Lincoln Cent Society (LCS)  
P.O. Box 113, Winfield, IL 60590 Dues: \$28/yr.

The National Collectors Association of Die Doubling (NCADD)  
P.O. Box 15, Lykens, PA 17048 Dues: \$28/yr.

Early American Coppers (EAC)  
1468 Timberlane Dr., St. Joseph, MO 64508 Dues: \$20

John Reich Collectors Society (JRCS)  
P.O. Box 135 Harrison, OH 45030 Dues: \$15

Liberty Seated Collectors Club (LSCC)  
P.O. Box 776, Crystal Lake, IL 60039 Dues: \$15

Barber Coin Collectors Society (BCCS)  
415 Ellen Dr., Brookhaven, MS 39601 Dues: \$15

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Vol. 1 #1 January, 1991 (reprint)

Vol. 1 #2 April, 1991

Vol. 1 #3 July, 1991

Vol. 1 #4 October, 1991

Vol. 2 #1 January, 1992

Vol. 2 #2 April, 1992

Vol. 2 #3 July, 1992

Vol. 2 #4 October, 1992

Vol. 3 #1 Winter, 1993

Vol. 3 #2 Spring, 1993

Vol. 3 #3 Summer, 1993

Vol. 3 #4 Fall, 1993

Vol. 4 #1 Winter, 1994

Vol. 4 #2 Spring, 1994

Vol. 4 #3 Summer, 1994

Vol. 4 #4 Fall, 1994

Vol. 5 #1 Winter, 1995

Vol. 5 #2 Spring, 1995

Vol. 5 #3 Summer, 1995

Vol. 5 #4 Fall, 1995

Vol. 6 #1 Winter, 1996

Vol. 6 #2 Spring, 1996

Vol. 6 #3 Summer, 1996

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Vol. 7 #1 January - March, 1997

Vol. 7 #2 April - June, 1997

Vol. 7 #3 July - September, 1997

Vol. 7 #4 October - December, 1997

Vol. 8 #1 January - March, 1998

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### Large format issues

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Vol. 9.2 #40 May, 1999

Vol. 9.3 #41 August, 1999

Vol. 9.4 #42 December, 1999

Vol. 10.1 #43 March, 2000

Vol. 10.2 #44 June, 2000

Vol. 10.3 #45 September, 2000 (1991-1999 index)

Vol. 10.4 #46 December, 2000

Vol. 11.1 #47 March, 2001

Vol. 11.2 #48 June, 2001

Vol. 11.3 #49 September, 2001

Vol. 11.4 #50 December, 2001

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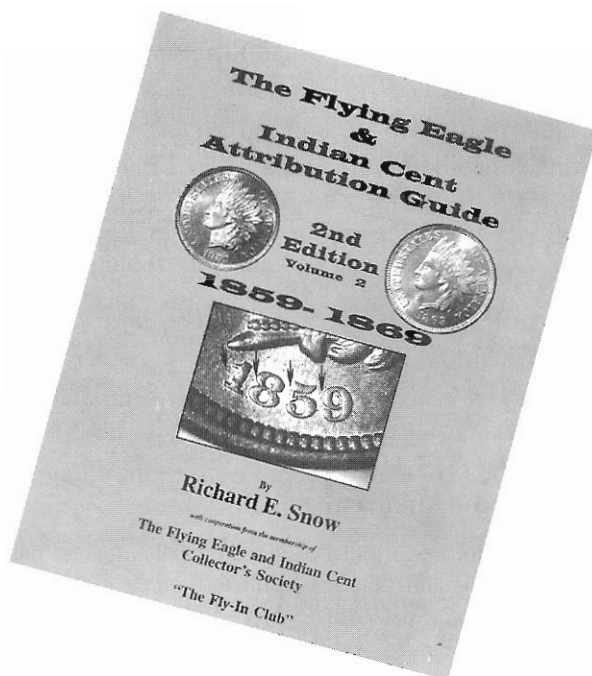
# Eagle Eye

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## The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide Volume 2 (1859-1869) By Richard Snow

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